THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6512.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONCRESS.

THE TEN MILLION BILL REPORTED. Proposed Steam Mail Line to China.

OPPOSITION TO THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. AMENDMENT OF THE POSTAGE LAWS.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. die., die.,

THURFY-THIRD COTGRESS.

Washington, June 22, 1854. REPEAL OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Mr. ROCHWELL, (whig) of Mass., presented a memorial

signed by over 1,000 jersons, principally of Boston, asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said the signers were persons of all professions and oc-cupations, and mostly persons who had been disposed to support the compromise measures of 1850. They were induced to ask the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, because of the late act repealing the Missouri Compromise.

tion was adopted, he, as well as other Senators desired to be heard. He therefore moved that it be postponed till

be heard. He therefore moved that it be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Subner, (free soil) of Mass., hoped the memorial would be referred.

Mr. Dixon's motion was agreed to.

See Line of Strambes.

Mr. Skward, (free soil) of N. Y., reported a bill for the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Shanghao. In China, and gave notice that he would call it up to morrow.

The bill is as follows:—

The the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to enter into a contract for a term not exceeding the lowest hidder, offering sufficient and satisfaboury security, after due public notice, for the transportation of the United States, monthly, from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands and Japan, (in case any port in that empire shall be opened to the United States,) to Shanghae in China, and back, in steam vessels of not less than two thousand tons burthes, of the best form of construction adapted to the navigation of the Pacific cean; the same to be ready as early as practicable; and any excess of the moneys so to be paid on the amount of postages colicated, shall be paid out of the United States treasury.

Mr. Russ, (dem.) of Texas, reported a bill providing for the transportation of the United States mails on railroads.

It gives land to any road which will contract to carry mails free of expense to the United States.

roads.

It gives land to any road which will contract to carry
malls free of expense to the United States.

EXEMPLAY AGAINST RECIPROCUTY TREATY IN BERADSTUFFS.

ART. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., presented the proceedings of a meeting in Delaware, remonstrating against any treaty or other measure for a reciprocal trade in
treadstuffs.

Mr. MARON, (4em.) of Va., reported a bill allowing the Orange and Alexandria Raifroad to construct a tempocary raifroad over the Long Bridge and through Washington city, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Raifroad.

Pastroad.

It was debated till one o'clock, and then postponed.

Mr Jones, (dem.) of Tena, reported back all the House bills for the relief of territories.

Mr Dawson, (whig) of Ga., reported a joint resolution abolishing the distinction between surgeons and surgeon's matee of the Revolutionary army, with respect to tra allowances to the same. Passed.

Mr. Hamins (dem.) of Mc., reported a bill making Maximon, Indiana, a port of delivery. Passed.

Mr. Sunner, (free soil.) of Mass., introduced a bill granting land warrants to Massachusetts, to aid in the vosstruction of a tunnel through the Hoesack mountains. Referred.

Tains. Referred

THE VSTOED INSANE LAND BILL

Was taken up.
Mr BRIL, (whig.) of Tenn., resumed, and at half-past
3 o'clock finished his speech in favor of the bill.
Mr BRODELIN, (dem.) of Pa., got the floor, when the
bill was postponed.
SURYTOR CHAPRAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
The House bill creating the office of Surveyor General
of Washington Territory was taken up, amended, and
nessed.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, June 22, 1854.

Mr. Houston, (dem.) of Ala., from the Committee on ways and Moans, reported a bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Gadsden treaty, appropriating \$16,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Ranton, (dem.) of Mo., said he was not willing to go into the consideration of that bill until they had had

an opportunity to inquire whether the privileges of the Heuse have not been invaded in the negotiation of that treaty.

Mr. Housen's replied it was a distinct bill, and was not designed to be taken up in connection with the general

Mr. Houston replied it was a distinct oil, and was not designed to be taken up in connection with the general appropriation bill. There was an express provision whele requires bills to earry treaties into effect to be reparately considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Olde, demil of Ohio, from the Committee on Post Odices, reported a bill to amend the Postage law charging three cents on a single letter for any distance not exceeding three cents on a single letter for any distance on the committee of the whole of the control of the contro

way before the House, acquit all those who participated in the discussion of Monday last of anything like a combined, premeditated design to assail in any way the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Churchwell.)

Mr. BROOKE—I am unwilling air—
Mr. Come, (dem.) of Ala., (interrupting)—Everything is satisfactory. Why not go on with the business?

Mr. BROOKE, (resuning)—I am unwilling to hold to the belief expressed in my pravious remarks after the assurance of the gentleman from Ohio. When I am assured, as has been done by the goulleman on his honor, that no such combination existed. I am, as a gentleman, bound to believe that none existed. I am, as a gentleman from Ohio for the explanation. I know that it was entertained, and gentlemen on that side must admit that there were circumstances of a suspicious nature connected with the matter.

Mr. Minison (dem.) of Va. I desire to say a single word.

The Surance—Is there unanimous consent to the sen-

word.
The SPEAKER —Is there manimous consent to the gen-tleman's proceed fog with his explanation.
Mr. Russell (whig) of Pa —I object.
Mr. Millen —I have the floor by the consent of the gentlemen from South Carolina.
The SPEAKER —The chair was under the impression that the gentlemen from South Carolina yielded up the floor

gentlemen from South Carolina.

The Synakure —The chair was under the impression that the gentleman from South Carolina yielded up the floor altogether.

Mr. Brooks.—I yielded for explanation to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Milison.—One word only. It is a matter of surprise to me, sir, that any gentleman in this halt would suppose that in introducing the resolution yesterday, I could have been influences by any other movive than to vindicate the dignity of the House. I wish only to say that whatever have been the impressions of the gentleman from South Carolina, eitweff to his original suspicion or bits present belief on that subject, they have been derived from no word that I have uttered—for if the gentleman knows me he knows that I could not have done any such thing.

Mr. Huar (dem.) of La—I desire to call the attention of the honorable member from South Carolina, when I am word the honorable member from South Carolina, when I know to be a man of honor, to an expression of a general character made use of in his remarks. He soid, "and many with whom I am most familiar, know that impressed as I was with the belief that there was a concerted plan by the opponents of the Nebraska bill, to embarrass the gentleman," &c. As a gentleman, I am incapable of doing wrong to any mass. When offended, on just cause. I will hold the wrong doer to account. I knew the the gentleman never meant to apply such an observation to me. As the expression was general, however, I felt bound to bring it to his attention.

Mr. Brooks.—I have not the slightest objection, Mr.

general, however, I felt bound to bring it to his attention.

Mr. Brooks.—I have not the slightest objection, Mr. Speaker, to insert in my remarks the word "some" I acknowledge that I entertained suspicion, but do not now. With the consent of the House, I shall insert the word "some."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill, and after acting on va-rious amendments, adjourned.

From Albany.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, ETC.

ALBANY, June 22, 1834.

Francis Kiernan, of Utica, has been appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals, in place of Henry J. Selden, resigned. John Bradley, of Jefferson, and L. Benedict, of Albany, have been appointed State Prison Commissioners, in place of A. H. Westernald, M. M. Piller, and M. M. in place of A. H. Morse and R. M. Blatchford, resigned

The Canadian Parliament.

THE MINISTRY DO NOT RESIGN—PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Ministers will not resign in censequence of the late adverse vote of the House.
Parliament will be prorogued to-day, and an early dissolution will take place.

New Hampshire Legislature.
Coscomp, June 22, 1954.

The House has agreed to the motion to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the Senatorial elections, and specially assigned Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, for its discussion.

The Legislature this afternoon agreed to adjourn finally on Satarday, the lat of July.

The Nebraska resolutions have been specially assigned for next Toesday, at 11 o'clock; and ballotings for United States Senators will take place on the Friday before the final adjournment.

A stringent liquor bill was introduced this afternoon.

From Paovidence.

RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOW—SRIZURE OF LIQUOR.
PROVIDENCE, June 22, 1884.

The horse show closed this afternoon, having been very successful. The first premium for stallions was awarded to Matchless, owned by Wm. Bradford De Wolf, of Bristol; for trotting horses, to Lady Litchfield owned by Daniel Mase, of Boston; for matched horses, to Edward Carrington; for family horses, to H. W. Watson; for breeding mares, to Wm. Goddard; for saddle horses, to R. I. Lippitt; for draught horses, to A. B. Arnold; for colds to H. D. Dean.

Fifteen hundred gallons of liquor were seized yesterday in this city—the first under the new law.

From Cincinnati.

THREE MRN.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1854.
Father Kroeger, a Roman Catholic priest of Trinity
Church, was brought before the police court to-day, on a
charge of assault with intent to esmult a rape on a
German girl, aged fourteen years, while attending confes-

sional.

A white man and two negroes were hung at Verseilles, Ry, on Saturday, for murder, in the presence of 10,000 people. They made no confession.

From Philadelphia.

CITY.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 22, 1854.

The ship White Swallow, from Chincha Islands, is asher off Wilming on Creek, but will be got off.

At a meeting of the City Councils this afternoon, committee reported that the whole debt of the consolidated city was \$18,000,000, including \$9,000,000 of rail road stock drawing interest.

MAIL ROBBERY.
HARFER'S FERRY, June 22, 1854.
A large mail bag, cut open and rided of its content
was found in the Armory Canal yesterday. ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.
PORISMOTTH, Va., June 22, 1854.
The jewelry store of Mr. Mass was entered by burgla ast night, and robbed of \$3,000 worth of jewelry.

mimportant.

The steamship Empire City has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 18th inst. She brings no news

SAVANNAH, June 20, 1854.

The steamship Florida, Captain Woodhull, has arrived this port in 69 hours from New York.

Markets.
CINCINNAII, June 22, 1854.
Exchange on New York in our market is now quoted:
13/2 per cent premium.

State Loan of \$1,000,000 for the Canals.

[From the Albany Journal, June 22.]

The proposals for a loan to the State of one million dollars, at six per cent interest, to be applied to the completion of the public works, were opened this day at 12 M., at the Canal Department. The amount offered exceeded six millions of dollars, and at rates varying from par to 20.06 per cent premium. The following is a list of the awards made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the rate of premium being from 16½ to 20.06 per cent:

Amount. Rate.

Conklin Brush	117 00
Do 10,000	118 00
John G. White 20,000	117 10
Do 20,000	117 80
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank 20.000	118 00
Do 20,000	119 00
Do 20,000	120 00
Cammann & Co 25,000	116 80
Do 25,000	117 36
Po	117 95
Do 25,000	118 45
Do 25,000	119 00
Oriental Bank 30,000	120 06
Do 20.000	119 06
Isaiah Townsend 15,000	117 06
John Sill 10,000	117 00
Do 2,000	116 50
H. H. Martin 50,000	116 76
Oneida Vailey Bank 5,000	117 60
Do 5,000	118 30
Augustus Howland 10,000	116 57
Do 10,000	116 98
Do 10,000	117 07
Do 10,000	117 11
Do 10,000	117 38
Do 10,000	117 56
R. H. King	117 67
Do100,000	117 81
Hugenot Bank 10,000	116 6234
Do 10,000	116 75
Do 5,000	116 8734
Do 2,000	116 50
A. Erickson 10,000	117 12%
Do 10,000	116 6234
Pepoon, Hoffman & Ten Broeck 5,000	116 60
Do. do 5,000	117 10

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Message of the President of the Unit. I States accompanying the Treaty with Maxico. The government of Mexico has authorized its envoy extraordinary to exchange the ratifications of the reaty as lately recommended by our Senate, and sent by the President for the action of the Mexicon government. By the terms of the treaty, upon the ratification, which is to take place by the 30th instant, seven millions of dollars are to be paid to Mexico. The President, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, sent a message to Congress asking an appropriation to enable him to consummate the ratification.

The message is as follows :-

The message is as follows:—

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TEANSMITTING A COPY OF THE TAXATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, TEANSMITTING A COPY OF THE TAXATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MENICO.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPUBLICO.

I have received information that the government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Scenate to the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, signed on the South Oxford the South instant.

There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of saven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and the further sum of three millions of dollars when the boundaries of the co-ed erritory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation, according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment, these menticeed, it will be necessary that Congress abouth make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established. I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the executive.

I herowith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the said treaty.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1854.

THEATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMBRICA

The own it Thannit to the House of Representatives a cory of the said treaty.

WASSUNGTON, June 29, 1884.

THEATY BETWHEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE BEXICAN REPUBLIC, CONCLUDED AT THE CITY OF MEXICO, DECEMBER 30, 1853. In the name of Abnighty God!

The republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries and especially in respect to the true limits which should be established, when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidday, in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment. To avoid these, and to strengthen and more firmty maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, appointed James Gadaden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the same near the Mexican government, and the President of Mexico has appointed as plenipotentiary vad Acc? his Excellency Bon Manuel Dier de Bonilla, Cavalier Grand Cross of the National and Distinguished Order of Guadalupe, and secretary of State and of the office of Foreign Relations, and Dro José Salszar Yllarrgui, and General Marinno Monterde, as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation, who, having communicate their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

The Mexican republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the bundled of the said river Colorsoo, until it intersects the prement in the proper law of the treaty of Guadalupe Hid

out necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting. The dividing line thus estab-lished shall in all time be faithfully respected by the two governments, without any variation therein, unless of the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations and in accordance with the constitution of each country re-spectively.

contermity to the principles of the law of nations and in accordance with the constitution of each country respectively.

In consequence the stipulation in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe, upon the boundary line therein described, is no longer of any force wherein it may considered annulled and abolished the said line being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

ARTICLE II.

The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, concluded at Mexico on the 5th day of April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dellars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the raticles and established.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of the sixth and seventh articles of the

treaty of Guadalupe.

ARICLE V.

All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, eixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican republic in the first article of the present treaty, and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesization, within the same, as fully and as effectually as if the said articles were herein again recited and set forth.

is here re-shirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Mexican government having on the 5th of February, 1853, anthorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to secure the stable benefits of each transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations; nor shall

any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States, by its agents, shall have the right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for tracest, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of coastom house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the Isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the Mexican government agrees to open a port of tentry in addition to the port of Vera Crus, at or near the terminus of a.d. road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to spand from one part of its territory to another lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, proservation, and accurity of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise, when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

ARRICE IX.

sanctioned and warranted by the public of international law.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sconer if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have hereonto affixed our hands and scals at Mexico, the thirties (80th) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, in the thirty third year of the independence of the lieulean republic, and the seventy eighth of that of the United States.

JAMES GARSDEN,

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA, [L. S.]

JOSE SALAZAR YLARREGUI, [L. S.]

J. MARIANO MONTERDE. [L. S.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Siz.—Bishop Hughes having given to the ques-tion of religious tolerance, mooted by General Cass in the Senate, the form, if not the consistency, of a controversy, I would respectfully ask your indulgence in a few remarks.

Bishop Hughes represents General Case as having pondered a year on his (the Prelate's) first letter, and himself as having been taken unawares by the General. The Prelate's last letter, therefore, is given to the public in the nature of an impromptu reply to a carefully prepared attack on him on the part of the Senator. Allow me, through your widely circulated journal, to dispel that illusion. You and the public know the domestic afflictions with which General Cass has been visited during

the past year. Not only did he lose the cherished partner of his life early in the spring of 1853, but a favorite grandchild and his son-in-law, Captain Canfield, since the opening of the present Congress. Notwithstanding these melapoholy bereavements, General Cass, on the 23d of February last, gave notice in the Senate of his intention "to ask the interposition of this government with foreign powers, where such interposition is required, in order to secure to American citizens abroad the enjoyment of religious worship while living, and a place of sepniture and the rights of Christian burial when dead."—(Vide Congressional Gabe of February 24, 1854.) It is hardly to be supposed that so valiant a captain of the church militant as Bishop Hughes, always with his harness on, and ready for battle, overlooked that notice; neither is it likely that, taking his stand upon his dogma, he should not, as from a strong fortress, have waited for the unsuspecting General, who, in the simplicity of his heart, and the consciousness of the rectitude of his intentions, kept the open field of reason and philosophy. The idea of surprise, therefore, after so solemn a warning, in such an attitude, is altogether preposterous.

Bishop Hughes Tusher complains that General Cass misquoted the caption of his letter. General Cass quoted from the N. Y. Times of February 18, 1853, where the Prelate's letter to the Freeman's Journal is introduced as follows:—

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

IETHER SEOM ARCERBEROU. Canfield, since the opening of the present Congress.

Journal is introduced as follows:—

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

INTER SEOM ARCHEBROP HUGHES.

THE MADIAL AND THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Prelate's letter commences thus:—"The heading of this communication suggests the matter which it proposes to discuss. The case of the Madiai, as reported in the newspapers—" &c.

In what respect, then, has General Cass misquoted? Bishop Hughes' letter in reply to General Cass' last speech on religious tolerance, in the Senate, could have been written in reply to any philosephical discussion of religious liberty as well as to

The sweepstakes advertised to come off yesterday afternoon was postponed on account of the weather It will take place the first fair day. The entries are:--J. M. Whitten's ch. f. by imported Glencoe, dam Mary D., by Medoc; R. Ten Broeck's gr. m., by Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, four years old; W. H. Gibbon's b. f. by Mariner, dam Cassandra, three

AN INGENIOUS METHOD TO ESCAPE PUNISH.

MENT.—A few months since a man who claims to be
a Methodist preacher, and who lives in or near
Lebenon, Illinois, married a respectable widow
lady, who had a daughter some fourteen or fifteen
years of age. The scoundrel, after marrying the
mother, actually prostituted the daughter; and the
matter becoming known, so great was the indignation felt, that the citizens of Lebanon determined to
infile aummary chastisement upon him. They accordingly met, and, after talking the matter over,
determined to inflict a coat of tar and feathers upon
him, besides treating him to a ride on a rail, and
other corporeal punishments well known in the code
of Judge Lynch. They at once proceeded to his
house; but the fellow had firmly barrieaded himself;
and just as they were about to force the blockade,
he offered to capitulate on certain conditions. The
terms proposed by him were that he would let them
in, and submit to being tarred and feathered, provided they would dispense with the other punishment proposed. This was finally agreed to, and the
impatient mob let in, when, to their astonishment,
they found their victim ready for the sacrifice, with
nothing on him but a pair of socks, while his nude
state scenned particularly adapted to the eccentric
costume which they proposed to fit him out withThe tar and feathers were at hand, and men willingly pitched in to give him his new suit. The
brushes and mops were dipped into the tar bucket,
and speedily applied to his naked form, while the
victim stood it like a martyr. What was their surprise, however, to find that the substance wouldn't
stick, and sid off his person as fast as it was appiled. It was in vain they worked, for the tar
wouldn't take hold. Upon questioning him sharply
and examinang him alosely, they found that the
reverend gentleman kad actually greased himself all
over, in anticipation of the course that would be
pursued towards him. His ingenuity, however,
wouldn't save him, and vergeance finally triumphed.
Some g AN INGENIOUS METHOD TO ESCAPE PUNISH-

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Yesterday a young man, an Englishman, named Waibon, was instantly killed on the Pontiac Railroad. He was in the employ of Mr. Samuel French, of our city, and had been beyond Birmingham to get a load of stone for paving purposes. While coming down the grade, this side of Birmingham, one of the wheels of a car in the train broke, and uncoupled the car on which Walbon was sitting from the rest bellind it. He was thrown off, and fell with his neck resting on the rail, and the rear cars coming up almost instantly, ran over him, completely severing the head from the body. The trunk was then twisted around upon the track and mangled in a horrible manner. The weight of the car and load which passed over him could not have been much less than ten tons. The conductor was only preserved from a similar fate by jumping from the train with almost superhuman celerity and effort. We believe that Walbon had no friends in this city.—Detroit Tribune, June 20.

held last evening, at 68 Es t Bros tway, to express their approva of those members of te Exo e Board who, in the words of the ca I, " have re u d to grant licenses contrary to law," a d to a opt measures for the suppression of .llegal xu a selling

The audience in attendance was very .ma 'l. Mr. T. Hood was chosen chairman of the moeting, and Messrs. Rowell and Aikman, Vice Presidente. Mr. Cooke was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the

meeting. He alluded particularly to the course pursued by Councilman Tuttle in re using to follow the example which some hid set in granting
licenses without discrimination, and thought he
deserved the thanks of the community. He comsured Councilman Seeley in severe terms for his
conduct in this matter. He had been present when
those licenses had been indisor minately given out
to every one who asked for them, and had never
seen a more miserable and degraded set of individuals. Ought the temperance and order loving
classes of the community to submit to such a stateof things any longer? He, most decidedly, thought
not. Would they sit down supinely and see their
neighbors, and friends, and children, made drunkaros, and thieves, and marderers, and make no effort to prevent it? The feeling in opposition to this
was widening all over the city. In some wards he
was glad to say no licenses had been granted. A
feeling had gone abroad throughout the city that
no one had any rights but the remsellers, and that
they have the right to transple upon the present influences of society—that the temperate classpursued by Councilman Tuttle in re using to fol no one had any rights but the rumsellers, and that they have the right to trample upon the present influences of society—that the temperate classishad no right to quiet Sabbaths or peaceable neighborhoods. Were our laws to be administered only for the benefit of the rumsellers? Ho thought that, if this meeting were to adjourn over to some convenient time, when it could be more fully made known, a larger attendance would be the consequence.

known, a larger attendance would be the consequence.

Captain Tracy, of the Sailors' Home, said it had been the result of his experience, that people were much more fond of going to popular-assemblages, and listening to amaing and flowery discourses, than to go into practical business or serious work; but he hoped that the temperance folks would go into the work that lay before them with their sleeves rolled up, and that great results would follow. Councilman John G. Seeley was again hauled over the coals by the apeaker. He (the Captain) had been present at the time that Mr. Seeley granted the licenses so indiscriminately, and had expostulated with that gentleman. He was, however, told, not very politely, to mind his own business; upon which he informed the Councilman that it was his business, and that, masmuch as he stood in the position of father, so to speak, of some thousands of sailors, he was somewhat interested in the matter. The speaker proceeded to discuss the merits of a prohibitory law, which he was of opinion we were likely to have next year.

The following res lution was then read:—

Resolved, That Aiderman Woodward and Councilman Tuttle, in refusing to graft license, in the Seventh ward,

Resolved, That Alderman Woodward and Councilms Tuttle, in refusing to grant license, in the Seventh war are entitled to the thanks of this community.

Mr. Prock offered, as an amendment, to strike out the name of Alderman Woodward from the resolution. This trivial question gave rise to a long debate, and the resolution was finally passed, by striking out the words "refusing to grant," and substituting the word "withholding" in its place.

Mr. Carson then made a few remarks, after which the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That we co-operate with the Carson League Committee, for the suppression of illegal rum selling in this ward.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

New York State Temperance Convention.

[From the Albany Journal, June 22.]

The report of the treasurer, showed the total amount of receipts to have been \$45,093 01, and the total expenditures \$10,320 01, leaving \$4,763 in the treasurer.

total expenditures \$10,320 un, nearing \$4,705 in the treasury.

The Business Committee, by Dr. Mandeville, proposed a number of amendments to the constitution, which were discussed and adopted.

A proposition that the temperance party should, at the cusuing election, nominate separate candidates for office, was made, discussed and voted down.

down.

Resolutions denouncing Governor Seymour's vato, and appointing a committee of five to confer with committees of other temperance organizations throughout the State, relative to the propriety of calling a State convention and nominating a State

ticket, were offered and adopted.

The Nominating Committee reported the following gentlemen as officers of the State Society for

ing gentlemen as officers of the State Society for the ensuing year:—

President—Edward C. Dalavan.

Vice Presidents—Her. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga county; De. John Miller, Cortland; Laban Haskins, Eaq., Cayuga; Gen. John J. Knox. Oneida; R. N. Havens, Eaq., New York; J. D. Lawyer, Chenango; Jesse Ketchum, Erie; Charles Bartlett, Dutchess.

Executive Committee—B. P. Staats, M. D., C. D. Williams, I. N. Wyckoff, D.D., E. a. Durant, Esq., Win. McElroy, Esq., Wm. G. Boardman, Eqq., W. H. Eurleigh, Esq., Albany; Hernon Cump, Esq., Tompkins county.

Pressurer—Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany.

Auditor—Archibald Campbell, Esq., do.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR TO

Presure—Hen. Fratus Corning. Albany.

Auditor—Architald Campbell, Esq., do.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER OF GOVERNOR SEVENUE TO THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

To THE CORRESPONING SECURTARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Sin:—Your letter has not been answered before this in consequence of my absence from home, and of numerous pressing engagements which have prevented me from giving the questions you ask, the consideration their importence demands.

After alluding to the evils of intemperance, you ask, "if in my opinion the people bave a right to protect themselves from an herease and proputation of those wile by a legal suppression of the known causes of intemperance, and if I am elected Governor, I will give my influence in favor of a law that shall entirely prohibit the sale of intoxicating iliquors to be used as a beverage, and if such a bill shall be passed by the Legislature, will affix to it my signature, so that it may become the law of the State?" I also see that another object of your alliance is the preventing of britery and all illegal money contributions by candidates at elections.

The suppression of 'the evils of intemperance, and the prevention of all practices calculated to impair the purity of our elections, are objects which command themselves to the approval of all good citizens, although condicting opinions are entertained with respect to the proper and best measures for effecting desired reforms. These subjects will, without doubt, engage the attention of the next Legislature, as they are regarded with great interest by large clauses of our citizens. What range the discussion of them will take, or what forms may be given to any propositions with respect to them, it is impossible to foresee. It will be the duty of the members of the Legislature and of the Governor of the people of the State. If I am elected Governor of New York I shall enter upon the high and responsible duties of the state of the even of the people of the prohibe condition of the well of the people of the prohibe condition

Later from Turks Island. OUR GRAND TURE CORRESPONDENCE GRAND TURE, June 8, 1954.

More about Mr. Nelson's (U. S. Consul) Case His Support f om the Inhabita s, and His Reslution-Summa y f the Assau - The Action the Judiciary—A L cal Lno r en route for New York—Hints t the Cabine at Washington.
About ten days ago I w.oto you by the way of

Boston, per schoo er Abble Forest, which letter I hope you have received long ere this, as it contained omething very important concerning your Consul

As I wrote you before, he is in jall, and that, too, mest unjustly, as will soon be shown to the world, as the people here are getting up an address to be presented to him, which will be signed by sine-tent's of the inhabitants. They first called a pub-lic meeting by posting hendbills, which was very well attended, and passed a number of resolutions, all expressive of their doep sympathy for him, and of their disgust and atter contempt for those who the case is that he is imjail forever, as the committal specified no time for him to step in, and if your government does not interfere he will never be out, as he says he will rot there rather than come out otherwise than honorably. I think I explained to you the cause before. Mr.

Nelson, the day he arrived here, found one of his countrymen, Captain Mothas, of the schooner Balance, in trouble, and all the trouble arose from Captain M. attempting to prevent a lot of wreckers from taking ad entage of him; but the same party n power now was in power then; a lawsuis grew out of the case, and because they (the wreckers) had all the law on the raide, the Judge allowed the case to go by default. Mr. Smith, then Consul, wrote the Judge a severe letter under the consulate seal of the United States, complaining of the manaer in which he and his countrymen had been served by one of the officers of his Court; the Judge put the official letter in the officers hands, and a lawsait ensued, which Mr. Smith won, but as soon as they found that they were defeated, the Judge granted a new trial, on, as I believe, a very unjust ground, wisthat he (the Judge) had misdirected one of the witnesses, got another jury, most of which were good men, but the Judge in his charge told them so many times "that it was a biel, and that they must find for the plaintiff." that they were completely frightened into it. This is one of the ways law is dispensed here by one of the most extraordinary Judges that ever sat on an English bench. In publishing anything about this, let you readers know that all this is done very much against the festings of all real Turks Islanders, as the address and resolutions will show. They are all aware that but for the United States they could not live, as no other nation would take their salt, and it is notorious also, that scarcely a Turks Islander is concerned in the affair; they are all a lot of follows from Nassau, K. P., sent up here at the time, or just before the separation of this place from Nassau, to endeavor to make it a failure.

One of their prificial means of annoyance is be redeavoring to annoyance and they are a serving to annoyance is berndened to the property of th the Judge a severe tetter under the consulate seal of

up here at the time, or just before the separation of this place from Nassau, to endeavor to make it a failure.

One of their principal means of annoyance is by endeavoring to annoy and throw every difficulty in the way of all the Anserican consuls that have been here since, to wit: J. T. Pickett, B. E. Suith, and now Mr. Nelson; and, by the way, the vessel that brings this brings you a Turks Islander born—naturalized in America, married to a daughter of one of your judges, and I believe practised at the bar under his father-in-law—and no doubt when he finds you are posted up on this matter, (as he will be in New York.) he will call on you and endeavor to alter your impressions; but all I have to say be the people is, beware of him, keep dark, and you may pame him as much as you please. He is one of the gang who persecuted John L. Nelson; [the brigg that brings him is called the Gleaner, I and also that Mr. Pickett might know of his arrival, as he wishes to have a special meeting with him.

It is the wish of the people here that the government would send a vessel with proper authorities to investigate the matter, as it stands. Mr. Nelson has applied for all the proceedings; they were copied and sent to the Jadge, but he struck out a lot of it, the most important part; consequently the Prothonotary has refused to certify to their being a correct copy, and Mr. Nelson will not receive them without she in government without officers being sent here to see for themselves. Americans, since the imprisonment of their Consul, have been subjected to all sorts of inconveniences, and God knows where it will end; and I beliave I cohe the sentiments of nine.

will be impossible ever to lay the matter clearly before his government without officers being sent here to see for themselves. Americans, since the Imprisonment of their Consul, have been subjected to all sorts of incerivenlences, and God known where it will end; and I believe I echo the sentiments of ninetenths of the population when I say, if nothing else can be done, send a company of "filbusters;" they will be heartily received, and the parties who have taken such an active part in this affair pointed out.

You may think this strange, coming from an Eighelman. I am one, heart and soul, and proud of it; but that is one of the reasons I like to see justice and the rights of a citizen of a country that we are on the best of terms with, protected. You cannot treat the subject too severely, nor agitate it too much; it is one of the greatest pieces of villary ever perpetrated, all to gratify personal revenge. Mr. Nelson admite that he did-commit a breach of the peace, was taken to the police office, and paid \$10 for it. As soon as this party found they had something to take hold of, they get the Queen's Advocate, a sneaking fellow, to enter an action against Mr. Nelson, and after doing so, never allowed it to go before a jury, because they knew any jury must acquit him, as he had already paid for the same offence in the police court. The breach of the peace alleged was for an assault on one Gustavus Lightbourn. The next morning he wrote an apology, afterwards went himself and apologized in person, both of which apologized me proposed the suit to be brought on, after everything had been done that could possibly be done by one gentleman to another.

All of this, you must know, happened on the evening of the same day Mr. Smith's second trial came off, and was occasioned only by the duplicity, infamy, villany, and rascality displayed on that day by the officers administering the law. Knowing, as he did, how Mr. Smith had been persecuted, and that, too, for the sake of assisting one of his own countrymen, it was impo

MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., at Ridges, near Danville, Ky., two young men, James Harlan and Thomas Pittman, Jr., got into a trifling dispute, which ended with the latter being shot by the former. Immediately after being shot Pittman mounted his borse and rode him (several miles) at a desperate rate. It is said he fell from his horse several times before reaching home. His ride doubtless aggravated the wound, but his attending physician expresses the opinion that it would, even under the most favorable circum tances, have terminated fatally, which it did on Tuesday. The examining court held Harlan for murder in the first decrees. Both parties belong to large and respectable families.